

From Our Own Correspondent.

It is the boast of Secessionists, in all of the Border States, that they are kept fully advised of every movement of the Federal Authorities. This city is full of treachery and common informers. The seizure of the telegraph has impeded our means of communication, and the stoppage of Southern mails has choked another channel of intelligence; but couriers with letters written in Departments have full right of way and departure when and where they please. Doubtless the military authorities understand themselves and their duty. Men outside

Mr. Adam here at considerable length portrays the danger then existing of a war with Mexico involving England and the European powers, bringing hostile armies and fleets to our own Southern territory, and inducing not only a foreign war but an Indian, a civil, and a servile war, and making of the Southern States "the battle field upon which the last great conflict will be fought between Slavery and Emancipation." "Do you imagine (he asks) that you Congress will have no constitutional authority to interfere with the institution of Slavery in any way in the States of this Confederacy?" Sir, they must and will interfere with it—perhaps to sustain it by war; perhaps to abolish it by treaties of peace; and they will not only possess the constitutional power so to interfere but they will be bound in duty to do it by the express provisions of the Constitution itself. "From the instant that your slaveholding States become the theater of war, civil, servile, or foreign, from that instant the war powers of Congress extend to interference with the institution of Slavery, in every way by which it can be interfered with, from a claim of indemnity

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

As an outline of the manner in which hostilities will progress here—as they are certainly near at hand—

U. S. to our interference with our blockade of

We have had some experience in our own country how easy it is to get vessels off upon expeditions forbidden by our laws, whether for the importation of

It may be hoped that now, when it is found that we cannot safely allow the functions of the Federal Government to be perverted by Southern politicians to their own unbalanced purposes, we shall return to a sense of what constitutes the real greatness of a nation; that henceforth we shall remember that it is not wealth but moral worth which alone can be the basis of an enduring nationality.

May 23, 1961.

A. H. D.

THE UNION PARTY OF THE SOUTH.

There exists in the North a singular error in reference to the character and aims of what is called the Conservative or Union-loving party of the South. It is well understood that conservatism is a thing ingrained and natural, modified by circumstances, but never destroyed. All, therefore, admit that some party embodying this principle must yet exist in the South. In reference to its character two classes of opinion seem to divide the public mind, each combining with much that is false some truth. By some it is believed that there is in all the seceding States a great party who, in secret, are heartily in favor of the Union, and who are only prevented from expressing their feelings, and exerting their proper influence, by the fear of the extreme Secessionists now in power. According to this theory, it is only necessary for the Government to break the power of the terrorism which now prevails, and these men will immediately assume their proper authority, and easily restore the harmony of the country. This is probably the general opinion, and it must be confessed that there is much in the position of the Border States, which, it will not be forgotten, are now only in a condition of transition, to entitle this opinion to the respect which it receives. Still it is false. The object of this theory is that the only conservative party in the South lies in that class (not a small one) which is indirectly, by birth or relationship, connected with the North, but which is bound by business interests to the South. They may have Union sentiments, it is true; but these are carefully subordinated to the higher considerations of personal interest. A class of two souls, stip of the parti-colors of Secession and you will find them, like the clown in the play, neatly clad in the true colors of the Union. Bad Southerners and poor Northerners—"neither fish, flesh, nor good red herring." Examples of both these classes really exist in the South, but neither of these is the chief hope of the North rest for a happy settlement of the present difficulties. The Southerner presently speaks the truth (an accident for which he is not blamably responsible) when it declares that there are very few men in the South who would now, even if it were safe, advocate the restoration of the Union. That it should be so is perfectly natural, and nothing to the disadvantage of the North. To show what I mean, I may be allowed a brief reference to the past. When the result of the Presidential election was announced in Alabama—for I shall take my illustration chiefly from

FIELD CANNON PRACTICE.

At the trial on Friday two guns were used—one, a United States brass six-pounder, rifled, weighing 594 lbs., carried a 14 lb. Hotchkiss shot, with a twelve ounce charge of powder, the other was an iron Dahlgren, of 2 6/10 inch bore, rifled, for a 3 1/2 lb. Hotchkiss shot, and weighing 756 pounds. From the large gun twenty-six shots were fired at a target 1,000 yards distant, with a mean deviation from the center of 49 inches. One shot went over the target from the accidental use of two charges of powder. From the small gun twenty-one shots were fired, with a mean deviation from the center of 41 inches. Four shots went over, because of a misunderstanding in regard to the mode of signals previously agreed upon. The elevation of the small gun while firing at the target was two-and-three-fourths degrees, with the large gun three degrees. The proportionate weight of the small piece to the shot was much the greater; hence the greater initial velocity and less elevation for the same range. The recoil of the large gun was nine feet; of the small one three feet. Several of the new shells, patented by Smith and Hotchkiss, and fitted with the Bowman time fuse were afterwards fired, and burst in one, two, three, and four seconds, according to the provision made respectively. These shells discharge a load of leaden slugs at a given time, and, being projected to a great distance with great precision, act when they strike much like a shrapnel.

A shot was fired from the small gun with an eleva-